

John P. Brown.

Hillsborough Record.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAW—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

No. 864.

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY. OFFICIAL.

General Order, No. 13.

Head Quarters of the Army,

Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, March 21, 1837.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of Major General Macomb:

R. JONES, Adj't Gen.

War Department, March 21, 1837.

A Court of Inquiry, of which Major General Macomb is President, commenced at the city of Frederick, Maryland, on the 28th of November, 1836, pursuant to general orders Nos. 65 and 68, of that year, for the purpose of inquiring and examining into the causes of the failure of the campaigns in Florida against the Seminole Indians, under the command of Major General Gaines and Major General Scott, in 1836, and the causes of delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign in Georgia and Alabama against the hostile Creek Indians in 1836, and into every subject connected with the military operations of those campaigns; also to inquire and examine into the authorized grants and publications of the officers of the Army.

The Court, after duly examining all the testimony offered in the several cases, pronounced the following opinions:

1. Opinion of the Court in reference to the failure of the campaign in Florida, conducted by Major General Scott, in 1836.

The Court finds, from a review of the testimony, that Major General Scott was ordered on the 21st of January to take the direction of the Florida war, with full authority to organize a regular and volunteer force sufficient, in his judgment, with a view to bring the war to a speedy termination. That, under this order, he proceeded to Augusta, Georgia, where he arrived near the last of January, and commenced organizing the service. That he proceeded thence to Milledgeville for the purpose of consulting the Governor of Georgia on the subject of the Creek difficulties, and in hastening the preparations for the operations in Florida. That he returned to Augusta on the 6th of February, and arrived at Savannah on the 9th, where he was occupied in regulating the supplies and movements of the troops for Florida until the 20th. That he arrived at Picolata on the 22d, and was detained there until the 9th of March, awaiting the arrival of troops, both regular and volunteers, also transportation and supplies, and in forwarding the same to Fort Drane and Volsusia; his plan of campaign being to move in three directions simultaneously from Fort Drane, Volsusia, and Tampa, upon the Wythlacochee, the strong hold of the enemy. That on the 9th of March, General Scott proceeded to Fort Drane, with a small escort, with supplies for the relief of General Gaines' forces on the Wythlacochee, and arrived at Fort Drane about the 14th, where he was detained until the 25th, to give time for the left wing and centre of his army to put themselves in position, and also in awaiting the arrival of supplies to enable him to commence operations; these supplies were delayed for the want of additional means of transportation, momentarily expected from Savannah; the few teams already in the being nearly exhausted by the bad state of the roads, and the constant and heavy labor imposed upon them. On the 23d of March, General Scott commenced his movement from Fort Drane for the Wythlacochee with the right wing of his command, consisting of about 1,368 regular and volunteer troops, and with eighteen days' rations; that he reached Camp Izard, on the Wythlacochee, on the morning of the 28th, where the Indians, from the opposite bank of the river, fired into the camp. Preparations being made, the troops commenced crossing the river the next morning at 4 o'clock; during the crossing, the rear division was attacked, but the enemy was driven. On the morning of the 20th, the army, having crossed, proceeded up the river in search of the enemy, whom they discovered about 10 o'clock, in small parties, on an island in a chain of lakes; the troops advanced to the attack, when the Indians retired, and were pursued about four miles, but not overtaken. The next morning the Indians were again discovered on another island, surrounded by broad and wet savannahs, and so boggy that it was with difficulty that the troops could struggle through them. The Indians were attacked, dislodged, and pursued three or four miles, when they eluded the pursuit by crossing the river. In this pursuit the troops became several times engaged, but the enemy was always dislodged and driven from the ham-

mocks. Finding it impossible to pursue the enemy across the river, and being twenty-four hours without provisions, the troops returned to their baggage train and encamped. On the 1st of April, the troops proceeded on the march, and established a post of observation called Fort Cooper, at the south eastern extremity of a chain of lakes, leaving there a part of the force, with seventeen days' provisions, and reserving only enough subsistence to carry the remainder to Tampa Bay, where they arrived on the 5th of April, after a fatiguing and difficult march, making the road the whole distance. The loss of the troops in the several encounters was four killed and nine wounded.

"The left wing, under General Eustis, after scouring the country between St. Augustine and Volsusia, via Tomoca, commenced crossing the St. John's at Volsusia on the 22d of March, when it was attacked by the enemy, who was repelled at all points, and retreated to his fastnesses, after a loss on the part of the troops of three killed and nine wounded. One Indian was found dead, and evidences of four others being thrown into the river. On the 24th, a subaltern's command of mounted men fell in with a party of twelve or fifteen Indians and killed two. On the 25th, the left wing, consisting of four companies of United States artillery, Col. Goodwyn's mounted regiment, Col. Brisbane's regiment of foot, and Elmore's volunteers, concentrated, and, on the 26th, commenced the march for Pilakikaha, by the upper crossing of the Ocklawaha, with 1,400 men, and thirteen days' rations, leaving at Volsusia two of Elmore's companies. The route being difficult, the troops made only seven miles by the evening of the 27th, and were obliged to build bridges over the Ocklawaha, the Wythlacochee, and one intermediate stream. On the 29th, after crossing the Ocklawaha, an Indian of note, Ayah Hajah, was killed by Col. Shelton, who was wounded. On the 30th, the advance was attacked at Oak-humpey swamp, and three men killed; the hammocks were scoured, and the Indians discovered, and driven into a swamp, inaccessible to the troops, one of whom was wounded. The enemy retreated whenever the troops approached to within 200 yards. On reaching Pilakikaha, the villages were found to have been abandoned perhaps for several weeks: cattle and ponies were abundant in the neighborhood; the houses and fences were burnt by the troops. It being impossible to obtain provisions from Fort King, and the horses being too much exhausted to draw provisions from Volsusia, and General Scott having crossed the Wythlacochee south on the 28th, with the right wing, the left wing moved on the main road from Fort King to Tampa, where the horse of that wing arrived on the 5th of April, leaving the foot at a point fifteen miles from that place.

"The centre under Col. Lindsay, consisting of from 1,000 to 1,200 men, organized at Tampa about the 13th of March. Large fires being discovered in the direction of the Alafia, the battalion of Florida volunteers was sent in that direction, where they surprised a party of Indians, killing three and capturing six ponies. On the 15th, the centre moved upon the Hillsborough, on the main road to Fort King, and, on the 20th, established a post called Fort Alabama, with a view of bringing supplies near to the scene of hostilities in the direction of the Wythlacochee, leaving there the Florida battalion under Major Read, the remainder of the troops marching back to Fort Brooke, (Tampa,) where a despatch was received from General Scott, giving the plan of the campaign, and requiring the centre to be at Chickuchatty by the 25th to co-operate. On the 22d, the march was commenced, the battalion at Fort Alabama was taken up, leaving at that post one company and thirty sick. The route lay through a hilly country, abounding in hammocks. After passing Elochoto, the Indians taking advantage of their cover, began to annoy the rear and flanks of the column; a flanker was killed, and another wounded, whilst passing a dense hammock. The hammock was scoured, and the Indians driven out. During the night at the encampment, parties of the troops were fired on by the Indians from a hammock contiguous to a pond which furnished water for the troops; the Indians were dispersed by a round of canister. On the 27th, the Indians still continuing their annoying attacks, always firing from ambush, one of our men was killed, and two wounded. The column halted at noon, when an attack was made upon the rear, but, upon a brisk return of the fire, the Indians disappeared. On the 28th, when encamped at Fort Broadnax, near the Chickuchatty, the Indians commenced a fire on the horses, and the party guarding them. A detachment was sent out, which drove the enemy without loss to the troops.

On the 30th, provisions being scarce, two parties of mounted men were sent in pursuit of cattle, covered by a force of two hundred and fifty men; they brought in a supply sufficient for four days. During that day, the friendly Indians attached to the command killed a chief called Charley Fixie, a leader of about eighty-five men. That night the sentinels were fired upon occasionally, and also on the 31st, but without injury. On the same day, an attempt was made to procure more beef. Being sixty miles from the depot, with barely enough provisions to sustain it, without any prospect of being able to keep the field, for the purpose of co-operation, and having obtained no response to the signals made for eight days in succession, Colonel Lindsay deemed it advisable to return to Tampa, where he arrived on the night of the 4th of April. In the interval between the departure from, and return to, Fort Alabama, that post was attacked by a force of between three and four hundred Indians, which resulted in a loss on the part of the troops, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes, of one killed and two wounded; the supposed loss of the enemy was fifteen killed. The enemy continued to lay around the work in considerable force, both day and night, until the return of the centre column.

"The several columns which arrived at Tampa about the 5th of April, remained at that place until the 14th, for the purpose of recruiting the men and horses, which had become much exhausted from the heat of the weather, and the fatiguing and difficult marches. The army was here divided into five detachments. Colonel Smith, with the Louisiana volunteers, was detached to Charlotte Harbor and up Pease creek, accompanied by a naval force, when, after operating some days upon the country, and discovering no Indians, he returned to Tampa, and thence to New Orleans, where the volunteers were discharged.

"The Florida volunteers under Major Read, were sent to the mouth of the Wythlacochee, to operate up that river. The object of this expedition was not effected, and the troops were conveyed to St. Mark's and Tallahassee, where they were discharged.

"The right wing, under Gen. Clinch, consisting of 278 artillery, 42 dismounted dragoons, 202 infantry, 139 Augusta volunteers, 140 mounted men, marched for Fort Drane, via Fort Cooper, on the Wythlacochee, making short marches in consequence of the heat of the weather and the debilitated condition of the horses. On the 18th, (three miles from Fort Cooper) General Clinch despatched two companies with light wagons, with instructions to Major Cooper to join him. The detachment was fired upon from a hammock, and one lieutenant and a private severely wounded. The enemy fled. Fort Cooper had been invested from the 5th to the 17th of April, with a loss of one killed and five wounded; the force of the enemy estimated at 250. On the 22d, one of the flankers was fired on from a hammock, when prompt pursuit was made, but without effect, the Indians retreating through a thick undergrowth. The troops reached Fort Drane on the 25th, the men and horses much exhausted by sickness and the heat of the weather. Another day's march would have occasioned the abandoning the train. Fifteen horses and mules died on the road, and eight were turned out that could not be got along by leading. The term of service of the volunteers having expired, they returned to their homes. On the 20th, the enemy made an attack on Fort Drane, but were repulsed by the garrison—they carried off some negroes and horses.

"The centre column, under Col. Lindsay, consisting of from 1,000 to 1,200 men, organized at Tampa about the 13th of March. Large fires being discovered in the direction of the Alafia, the battalion of Florida volunteers was sent in that direction, where they surprised a party of Indians, killing three and capturing six ponies. On the 15th, the centre moved upon the Hillsborough, on the main road to Fort King, and, on the 20th, established a post called Fort Alabama, with a view of bringing supplies near to the scene of hostilities in the direction of the Wythlacochee, leaving there the Florida battalion under Major Read, the remainder of the troops marching back to Fort Brooke, (Tampa,) where a despatch was received from General Scott, giving the plan of the campaign, and requiring the centre to be at Chickuchatty by the 25th to co-operate. On the 22d, the march was commenced, the battalion at Fort Alabama was taken up, leaving at that post one company and thirty sick. The route lay through a hilly country, abounding in hammocks. After passing Elochoto, the Indians taking advantage of their cover, began to annoy the rear and flanks of the column; a flanker was killed, and another wounded, whilst passing a dense hammock. The hammock was scoured, and the Indians driven out. During the night at the encampment, parties of the troops were fired on by the Indians from a hammock contiguous to a pond which furnished water for the troops; the Indians were dispersed by a round of canister. On the 27th, the Indians still continuing their annoying attacks, always firing from ambush, one of our men was killed, and two wounded. The column halted at noon, when an attack was made upon the rear, but, upon a brisk return of the fire, the Indians disappeared. On the 28th, when encamped at Fort Broadnax, near the Chickuchatty, the Indians commenced a fire on the horses, and the party guarding them. A detachment was sent out, which drove the enemy without loss to the troops.

"The left wing accompanied by Gen. Scott, moved, via Pilakikaha and the upper crossing of the Ocklawaha, for Volsusia. On the night of the 22d of April, the camp was fired upon by a party of six or eight Indians. They were pursued at daylight, without any result. On the 24th a party of the enemy was met, but without any other result than the capture of their horses and packs, the enemy escaping into the hammocks. A body of the left wing reached Volsusia on the 25th. All the volunteers of the left wing marched under Colonel Goodwyn for St. Augustine on the 28th, via Totokoma. The regulars were left to garrison Volsusia, and superintend the evacuation of the post which had become very sickly.

"The centre column, under Col. Lindsay, moved for the forks of the Wythlacochee. Passing over the Hillsborough, a wagoner was killed by the Indians, and on that night the Alabama regiment was fired on and a sentinel wounded.—The remainder of the march was effected without annoyance from the enemy. No signs of Indians were discovered on the Wythlacochee. Being encumbered with the sick, the troops returned to Fort Alabama. The wagon train was insufficient for the removal of the sick alone to

amps, and the absorption of the post of Fort Alabama was necessarily deferred until the army could return with its transportation from Tampa, relieved from the encumbrance of the sick. The march to Tampa was uninterrupted by the enemy; and, after resting a day and a half, Col. Chisholm, with the Alabama regiment, and four companies of infantry and twenty artillery, returned to remove all the public property and stores from Fort Alabama. The troops reached Fort Alabama, and, on their return march, were attacked about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th, as the advance guard was preparing to cross Tholototocassa creek; the Indians firing from a dense cover on the front and both flanks of the column. The fire was vigorously returned by the troops, and after twelve or thirteen rounds from a field piece, Col. Foster, at the head of the infantry, charged into the hammock, attacked and drove the Indians, estimated at three hundred, and thus put an end to the conflict which had been kept up for an hour, resulting in a loss, on the part of the troops, of five killed and 24 wounded. The troops reached Tampa the next day, and the volunteers returned to their homes; the rainy season having set in, and the weather so hot as to render it impossible to keep the field without a great sacrifice of life.

"The strength of the enemy during the campaign is estimated by General Scott not to exceed 1,200 fighting men; and he is of opinion that not more than 500 had at any time, since the commencement of hostilities, been brought within the same ten miles square; and that, in all his operations for thirty days, no party larger than 130 had been found; but that parties from 10 to 30 had been encountered almost every where.

"After the return of the troops from Tampa to their several positions, General Scott deemed it necessary, in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather, and the sickness of the troops, to put them into summer quarters, which was approved by the Secretary of War, in a letter of the 5th of May from the Adjutant General, and thus closed the campaign.

"The Court, after a full consideration of the foregoing facts, and the testimony from which they are drawn, comes to the following opinion:

"The Court, after a careful review of the great mass of testimony taken in the foregoing investigation, finds that Major General Scott was amply clothed with authority to create the means of prosecuting the Seminole war to a successful issue; but is of opinion that, at the time he was invested with the command, the season was too far advanced for him to collect, appoint and put into motion his forces, until a day too late to compass the object. It appears, that, after using great diligence and energy, he was not in a condition to take the field, and enter the enemy's strong holds, before the 28th of March, and then without sufficient means for transporting the necessary supplies to enable him to remain there long enough to seek out the scattered forces of the enemy.

"The Court, therefore, ascribes the failure of the campaign to the want of time to operate; the insalubrity of the climate after the middle of April; the impervious swamps and hammocks that abound in the country occupied by the enemy affording him cover and retreat at every step; an absence of all knowledge by the General, or any part of his forces, of the topography of the country; together with the difficulty of obtaining, in time, the means of transporting supplies for the army.

"The left wing accompanied by Gen. Scott, moved, via Pilakikaha and the upper crossing of the Ocklawaha, for Volsusia. On the night of the 22d of April, the camp was fired upon by a party of six or eight Indians. They were pursued at daylight, without any result. On the 24th a party of the enemy was met, but without any other result than the capture of their horses and packs, the enemy escaping into the hammocks. A body of the left wing reached Volsusia on the 25th. All the volunteers of the left wing marched under Colonel Goodwyn for St. Augustine on the 28th, via Totokoma. The regulars were left to garrison Volsusia, and superintend the evacuation of the post which had become very sickly.

"The centre column, under Col. Lindsay, moved for the forks of the Wythlacochee. Passing over the Hillsborough, a wagoner was killed by the Indians, and on that night the Alabama regiment was fired on and a sentinel wounded.—The remainder of the march was effected without annoyance from the enemy. No signs of Indians were discovered on the Wythlacochee. Being encumbered with the sick, the troops returned to Fort Alabama. The wagon train was insufficient for the removal of the sick alone to

himself in Columbus, where he arrived on the 30th May, and directed the Georgia volunteers, already assembled there, about 1,500, to be mustered into service and distributed over a line of forty miles on the river above and below Columbus, to prevent the escape of the Indians towards Florida, and also the employment of two armed steamers, cruising up and down the river for the same purpose.—That on the 1st of June he had ordered Gen. Jesup to Montgomery, to take command of the Alabama troops, and to operate up the country from a point below Irwinton. That he was engaged in organizing the Georgia militia, and collecting supplies and arms up the 23d June. That on the 12th of June there had arrived at Columbus 3,300 Georgia volunteers, but not more than one third were armed. That General Moore arrived at Irwinton about the 14th June, with 750 mounted Abolitionists, with a view of commencing operations forthwith; but that he was instructed by General Scott to await his arrival in that quarter. That General Jesup, unexpectedly to General Scott, arrived about the 17th of June in the neighborhood of Fort Mitchell, with the Alabama forces from Tuskegee, calling on General Scott for supplies, which had not then arrived from New Orleans. That on the night of the 20th June, 1,000 muskets arrived, and were distributed to the Georgia volunteers on the 21st of June, who were immediately ordered to the mouth of the Cow-ag-gee creek, on the Catahouchee below the enemy.—That companies of regular troops commenced arriving on the 14th and to the 20th, when two battalions were marched down the river. The first detachment of marines arrived on the 23d, and marched immediately below; the last detachment of marines arrived some days after. That General Scott left Columbus on the 23d to commence operations below, and was actively engaged from that time until the 6th July, when he was recalled from his command by the instructions of the President of the 28th of June, and that he turned over the command to General Jesup on the 8th of July.

"The Court, after a full consideration of the foregoing facts, and the testimony from which they are drawn, comes to the following opinion:

"Upon a careful examination of the abundant testimony taken in the foregoing case, the Court is of opinion that no delay, which it was practicable to have avoided, was made by Major General Scott in opening the campaign against the Creek Indians. On the contrary, it appears that he took the earliest measures to provide arms, munitions and provisions for his forces, who were found almost wholly destitute; and as soon as arms could be put into the hands of the volunteers, they were, in succession, detached and placed in positions to prevent the enemy from retiring upon Florida, and whenever they could move against the main body of the enemy as soon as equipped for offensive operations.

"From the testimony of the Governor of Georgia, of Major General Sanford, commander of the Georgia volunteers, and many other witnesses of high rank and standing, who were acquainted with the topography of the country, and the position and strength of the enemy, the Court is of opinion that the plan of campaign, adopted by Major General Scott, was well calculated to lead to successful results, and that it was prosecuted by him, as far as practicable, with zeal and ability, until recalled from the command."

2. Opinion of the Court in reference to the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign in Georgia and Alabama, against the hostile Creek Indians, in 1836.

"The Court took up the testimony in reference to the campaign in Florida under Major General Gaines, and, after a careful examination, find that Major General Gaines, on receiving at Mobile, about the 17th of January, 1836, information of the massacre of Major Dade and his command by the Seminole Indians in Florida, repaired with promptness to the city of New Orleans, where he, with great zeal, organized a force of regular and volunteer troops, amounting to about 1,100 men, and proceeded without delay to Tampa Bay, where he arrived about the 10th of February, and, after making preparations for the field, marched on the Fort King road on the 13th, and reached Dade's battle ground on the 20th, where he buried the meritorious dead with the honors of war. He then proceeded for Fort King, where he arrived on the 22d. After drawing nine or ten day's supply of subsistence from Fort Drane, and receiving a small supply of ammunition, he marched on the Wythlacochee, where he arrived on the 27th, and encountered the same day the enemy across the river, in a sharp conflict of half an hour, when the troops withdrew for the night, after a loss of one killed and six wounded. On the morning of the 28th the troops marched down the river to a point two and a half

miles below, where it was understood the crossing was practicable. Here the advance of the army was fired upon from across the river, and an action ensued, which continued until 12 or 1 o'clock, in which Lieutenant Izard was mortally wounded. The army here encamped that afternoon, and an express was despatched by Major General Gaines to General Clinch, or the officer commanding at Fort Drane; the troops in the mean time throwing up a slight breastwork of logs. On the morning of the 20th, at 9 or 10 o'clock, the enemy, in forces estimated at about 1,000 or 1,500 men, made an attack on three sides of the fortified camp, which was continued for two hours, when he withdrew, leaving one of his dead on the field. On this day another despatch was sent by Major General Gaines to Fort Drane. From the 2d of March to the 5th, the enemy made more or less spirited attacks upon the camp, in which several conflicts ensued; the loss on the part of our troops amounted to some three killed and about forty wounded.

"On the night of the 5th of March, a proposition was made from the woods, by the enemy, for peace. On the next day, a strong party of Indians appeared within five hundred or six hundred yards of the camp; a few of whom advanced with a flag to within one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards, and Adjutant Barron, of the volunteers, was sent out to confer with them, when they informed him they did not wish to fight any more, but wanted General Gaines to go away; upon which information, General Gaines sent out Captain Hitchcock, who was accompanied by two or three officers, to hold a further conference with them.—The Indians repeated to him their proposition for peace, and stated they had lost a great many of their men. Before the conference was finally closed, the advance of the troops under General Clinch came up, and commenced a fire upon the Indians standing in the rear, when they and the Chiefs in council fled, and covered themselves in the hammocks, and were no more heard of up to the 10th of March, when the army (the command of which had been turned over by Major General Gaines to General Clinch the day preceding) fell back upon Fort Drane, where it arrived on the 11th.

"The Court, after carefully reviewing and collating the testimony of Captains Hitchcock and McCall, Colonel Twiggs, General Smith, and others, in reference to the operations and peculiar situation of the army at Camp Izard, finds it difficult to come to a conclusion as to the real causes of the failure of the campaign. It appears, although the army was surrounded, and repeatedly assailed by the enemy, in its fortified position, from the 29th February to the 5th March, and straitened in the means of subsistence, that, however important to chivalry and reputation of the troops, no sally was made to test the result of such a movement, which it is possible might have issued in the defeat and subjection of the enemy, and have brought the war to a close.—But the Court, however, judging from subsequent events in prosecuting the war under other commanders, and the indomitable spirit of hostility evinced by the enemy, is of opinion that had a sortie been made by Major General Gaines, though he might have been able to beat and drive the enemy into the surrounding hammocks and swamps, they would have eluded pursuit, and retired to their more remote fastnesses. But if such had been the result of a sortie, Major General Gaines had not means of subsistence, to have enabled him to remain long enough in or about the Cove of the Wythlaconchee, to seek out the enemy, and press the war to a successful conclusion. Still the Court, without impugning the motives that influenced Major General Gaines, is of opinion that a sortie, under all the circumstances of the case, should have been made.

"The Court, therefore, in taking a full and impartial view of all the circumstances appertaining to the operations of Major Gen. Gaines, at camp Izard, is of opinion that the failure of the campaign should rather be attributed to the want of the means of subsistence to prosecute the war, than to the contingent result of a sortie.

"The attention of the Court was next called to a consideration of the publication of Major General Gaines's official report of the 4th of July, 1836, to the Adjutant General, in the public prints. The fact of its publication in the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 27th of September, is admitted by Major General Gaines (as will appear on the proceedings of the Court) as authorized by him, and without any authority but his own action. The Court is not aware that its publication in the public journals, as late as the 29th September, is in violation of any rule or regulation of the service; but is of opinion that all publications in the public prints, tending to excite public opinion, or to produce recriminations among officers, are prejudicial to the interest of the public service, and injurious to the discipline of the army. The publication of the official report of Major General Gaines after the 4th July, to the Adjutant General, is considered by the Court as falling under publications of this description by its personal allusions.

"The Court cannot close its proceedings without adverting to the strain of invective and vituperation used by Major General Gaines, in the language, gene-

rally, of his summary of the evidence touching the operations of his Seminole campaign; particularly that part of it couched in the following terms: "The atrocious machinations of the second United States General Officer, who has ever dared to aid and assist the open enemy of the Republic in their operations against the United States' forces employed in the protection of the frontier people. The first great offender was Major General Benedict Arnold; the second as your finding must show, is Major General Winfield Scott." Assertions, without facts or circumstances to sustain them, and unbecoming his (Major General Gaines's) high rank and station; remarks and assertions which the Court condemns in the most decided terms of reprehension.

"The Court, in continuation, feels itself compelled to notice the censure in the official letters of Major General Scott (spread upon the record of these proceedings) cast upon Major General Gaines, in reference to his operations in Florida, and in a tone of language that could not be otherwise offensive to the latter General; and in terms, the Court is of opinion, not called for under the circumstances of the case, and ought not to have been indulged in."

4. Opinion of the Court in reference to unauthorized reports and publications of officers of the Army.

"The Court took into consideration a communication from Captain Hitchcock, of the 11th of March, 1836, to the Hon. Mr. Lyon, of Alabama, published in the *Globe*, of the 2d of April, 1836, detailing the operations of Major Gen. Gaines, in his campaign against the Seminole Indians in Florida, in 1836, and finds that its publicity was made with the approbation of Major General Gaines, and does not violate any regulation or rule of service; that it appears to be a narrative of facts assumed by the writer, without any comments or reflections injurious to the public service; and the Court cannot, therefore, see that there is any necessity for further investigation into the subject.

"The Judge Advocate laid before the Court a number of 'The Globe,' of the 8th of April, 1836, containing a publication purporting to be from the pen of Major General Jesup, commenting on the letter of Captain Hitchcock, of the 11th of March; also a letter of the 2d of June, addressed by Captain Hitchcock to the editors of 'The Globe,' and published in that paper of the 4th of June, in reply to the publication, having the signature of Major General Jesup. In viewing the contents of the letter of Captain Hitchcock of the 2d June, it purports to be a justification of the premises assumed in his letter to Mr. Lyon, of the 11th of March, and contains nothing contrary to the regulations of the Army.

"The Court was called to consider a publication made by Captain McCall, addressed to the Editor of the New Orleans 'Bulletin,' under date of the 18th of May, 1836, and published in the 'Army and Navy Chronicle' of the 11th of August, 1836, also, a postscript or notes to said letter, published in the Army and Navy Chronicle of the 29th of September, 1836. The purport of the letter and postscript is a detail or narrative of the campaign of Major General Gaines against the Seminole Indians in Florida, in 1836. But as the publications were made more than a month after the campaign was closed, the Army regulations were not violated thereby."

The proceedings and opinions in the foregoing cases have been submitted to the President, and are approved.

The Court of Enquiry is dissolved.

J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

ANCIENT CITY.—The ruins of an ancient city have been discovered about 50 miles west of Milwaukee, on the west branch of the Rock River. Some account of this discovery has been already given; and we are now indebted to the Milwaukee Advertiser, for a further description. N. F. Hyer, esq., has examined the premises, and comes to the conclusion, that there was probably an ancient walled city; and although not fully satisfied of the fact, he says—"Yet one thing is certain, that this section of country has been densely populated; and from present indications, the time is not far distant when it will be so again; but we are determined to preserve the ruins from being ruined." The ruins have been called *Aztalan*, which name is found in the writings of Baron Humboldt, "from which it appears that the people inhabiting the vale of Mexico, at the time the Spaniards overrun that country, were called Aztecs or Aziecas, and were as Spanish history informs us, usurpers, having come from the North, from a country which they called Aztalan."

This country of Aztalan, Baron Humboldt says, "we must look for at least north of the 42nd degree of latitude." He comes to this conclusion from an examination of the Mexican or Azteca manuscripts, which are made of a certain kind of leaves and of skins prepared; on which an account in painted hieroglyphics or pictures was given of their migration from Aztalan to Mexico, and how long they halted at certain places, which in the aggregate amounts to four hundred and sixteen years, and that they commenced their journeying during the eighth century.

These ruins are situated on the west

side of the west branch of Rock River, in the town of Jefferson, Jefferson county, in the territory of Wisconsin, and directly west of Milwaukee, in town 7, range 14 east, in the midst of a most delightful country.

Standard.

THE LAW.

The following beautiful eulogy on "the Law" is extracted from an article in the Southern Literary Messenger, for January 1827.

The spirit of the law is all equity and justice. In a government based on true principles, the law is the sole sovereign of the nation. It watches over its subjects in their business, in their recreation, and their sleep. It guards their fortunes, their lives, and their honors. In the broad noonday and the dark midnight it ministers to their security. It accompanies them to the altar and the festal board. It watches over the ship of the merchant, though a thousand leagues intervene, over the seed of the husbandman abandoned for a season to the earth, over the studies of the student, the labors of the mechanic, the opinion of every man. None are high enough to offend it with impunity, none so low that it scorns to protect them. It is throned with the King, and sits in the seat of the republican magistrate; but it also hovers over the couch of the lonely, and stands sentinel at the prison, scrupulously preserving to the felon whatever rights he has not forfeited.

The light of the law surrounds the cradle and the bier. The strength of the law laughs fortresses to scorn, and spurns the entrenchments of iniquity. The power of the law crushes the power of men, and strips wealth of every unrighteous immunity. It is the thread of Diadous to guide us through the labyrinth of cunning. It is the spear of Ithuriel to detect falsehood and deceit. It is the faith of the martyr to shield us from the fires of persecution. It is the good man's reliance—the bulwark of piety—the upholder of morality—the guardian of right—the distributor of justice. Its power is irresistible, its dominion indisputable. It is above us, and around us, and within us; we cannot fly from its protection, we cannot avert its vengeance.

Such is the law in its essence, such it should be in its enactments; such too, it would be, if none aspired to its administration but those with pure hearts, enlarged views, and cultivated minds.

Battle of the Fur Traders with the Indians, over the Rocky Mountains.

The Jonesborough (Tennessee) Sentinel of the 8th of March, contains an interesting narrative from Mr. Stephen H. L. Meek, now in that town, and who has been for the last three or four years a member of a Fur Company. The company last summer left Rio del Norte, July 30, for Montras, in California. On Sept. 9th they were surrounded and shot at by a large party of the Banak and Snake Indians, armed with arrows. The return fire from the deadly rifles of the hunters, told a dismal tale, and the Indians, astounded, fell back with their rude bows and arrows, which were found powerless weapons. The mules were then repacked, and the course resumed over the interminable prairies. Five of the hunters in that skirmish were wounded, and one (Mr. Wm. Small) was shot dead by the arrow of a chief, who soon after was brought down. The Indian loss 27 found dead; the wounded probably twice the number. On the 16th, about 150 of the same tribes hung on the company's flanks, and began to seat themselves down in rings and smoke their pipes.

At this moment, 30 of the mountaineers rode up within 40 steps of the savages, and discharged upon them their rifles with deliberate aim. The Indians scattered like partridges from the hawk, leaving 18 dead and 5 prisoners, which latter being severely whipped, were set at liberty. Travelled now 4 days across the Salt Plains, where they struck the California Mountains, crossing which took 15 days, and in 14 days more they reached the two Laries: now scarce of food, they killed a horse, and subsisting on the same 11 days, came to the Spanish settlements. Here procuring provisions, they proceeded to Montras, where they spent the winter agreeably, in balls and parties given by the Spanish ladies. On April 1st, left, and in 10 days struck the snow bank on the south side of the Salt or California mountain. The company now had 100 horses, and 25 head of cattle. Before reaching the plains on the north side of the mountain, they had to leave 30 horses, 9 miles, and all the cattle in the snow, which was six feet deep. In the fore part of May, reached St. Mary's river—on the 4th July, 1836, Quepaw or Bear river, and thence proceeded to St. Louis, Mo. with their furs.

At this moment, 30 of the mountaineers rode up within 40 steps of the savages, and discharged upon them their rifles with deliberate aim. The Indians scattered like partridges from the hawk, leaving 18 dead and 5 prisoners, which latter being severely whipped, were set at liberty. Travelled now 4 days across the Salt Plains, where they struck the California Mountains, crossing which took 15 days, and in 14 days more they reached the two Laries: now scarce of food, they killed a horse, and subsisting on the same 11 days, came to the Spanish settlements. Here procuring provisions, they proceeded to Montras, where they spent the winter agreeably, in balls and parties given by the Spanish ladies. On April 1st, left, and in 10 days struck the snow bank on the south side of the Salt or California mountain. The company now had 100 horses, and 25 head of cattle. Before reaching the plains on the north side of the mountain, they had to leave 30 horses, 9 miles, and all the cattle in the snow, which was six feet deep. In the fore part of May, reached St. Mary's river—on the 4th July, 1836, Quepaw or Bear river, and thence proceeded to St. Louis, Mo. with their furs.

Respect to the Ladies.—In a late communication in one of the city papers, we found the following true sentiment: "I have observed that men who are really most fond of the society of the ladies, who cherish them a sincere respect, nay reverence, are seldom the most popular with the sex. Men of more assurance, whose tongues are lightly hung, who make words supply the place of ideas, and place compliments in the room of sentiment, are the favorites. A true respect for women leads to respectful action towards them; and respectful is usually distant action; and this great distance is mistaken by them for neglect and want of interest."

Of the truth of the above no one who mingles in society is ignorant—and we must confess that we have never so felt our respect for the female sex to diminish, as when we have seen them wasting their smiles and attention upon the unworthy.

Boston Galaxy.

Advertising—its Benefits.—The author of the work entitled the "Great Metropolis," says that "every one who has paid the least attention to the philosophy of newspapers, must have remarked that, as advertisements are the last things to come to a paper, so they are the last to leave it. There cannot be a stronger general proof of the advantages of advertising. If a tradesman pays 20 dollars for a sign over his door, which can be read by those only who pass it, what must a more descriptive sign be worth, in the shape of an advertisement, which is carried into many hundreds of families in town and country, and read, beyond all doubt, by thousands of people? Advertisements, in truth, are moveable signs, which meet the eye of customers in all places and situations; and that man of business who is deterred by the comparatively trifling charge of the printer, from availing himself of the advantage advertising affords, cannot boast very largely of the minuteness or care with which he has traced causes and effects."

Steam Power.—The New York Express tells of a curious fellow in the cellar of the great Astor House, without head or heels, tongue or ears, hands or feet, who is ironing clothes in one place, washing in another, grinding coffee, rubbing kinves, roasting turkeys, etc. pumping ten thousand gallons of water per day, and throwing much of it into the sixth story; the maids use him to dry clothes and to boil them, and a rail-road there is to move the clothes presses in. Indeed, he is chambermaid, washerwoman, knife scourer, kitchen maid, cook, coffee grinder,

er, clothes ironer, bathing-room boy, etc. etc. all at the same time.

This curious fellow is named "Avery's Rotatory Engine." For seven months he has worked more than ten hours per day, at the speed of more than three thousand revolutions per minute, at a cost for fuel of \$12 a day, and at the end of the time was in as good condition as when his labors first commenced. The original cost is only \$600.

MEXICO.

In the New Orleans Courier is a long account of a secret sitting in the Congress of Mexico, in which Bustamante, Arriaga, Jagle and Huibride engaged.

Congress.—(Secret sitting.) Feb. 3.—D. Carlos Bustamante offered the two following propositions; first, that General Santa Anna should be required to give an account to Congress of his conduct subsequent to the action of St. Jacinto, and be incapable of holding any command, civil or military, until he had fully justified his proceedings. Second, that any person whatever who should contribute directly or indirectly to the dismemberment of the national territory, should be held as a traitor, and punished accordingly. At the request of their mover, the second reading of these propositions was dispensed with, and they were referred to the committee on the affairs of Texas.

Feb. 8.—(Secret sitting.)—The Texas committee presented their report, recommending that Government be called on to inform Congress of the nature of the orders issued to the authorities of Vera Cruz and Tampico respecting the reception of General Santa Anna; and also, that it should declare its opinion upon the propositions of Senor Bustamante.

Feb. 11.—The Texas committee presented a second report on Bustamante's propositions, which recommended that the following articles should be passed into law.

Art. 1. Government shall require from General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, immediately on his arrival in the republic, a documented statement of the motives of his journey to Washington, of its results, and of whatever engagements he may have contracted since the battle of San Jacinto, detrimental to the integrity of the Mexican territory, and to the honor and interests of the nation.

2. Government shall immediately forward said statement to Congress for inspection, and for such legislative measures as may be proper to adopt thereon.

3. In the interim the said General can in no case obtain the legal reinstatement which our constitutional law as well as that of nations, requires, in order to resume the exercise of any command, civil or military.

4. The declaration of nullity (of all Santa Anna's acts while prisoner) contained in the 3d article of the law of the 20th May of last year, is renewed and confirmed.

On the same day that the above resolutions were submitted to Congress, there appeared an official note from the Minister of the Interior, announcing the liberation of His Excellency the President of the Republic, General Santa Anna, and ordering this happy event to be published with all due solemnity! The Cosmopolitan remarks that if we attend to the report and resolutions of the Texas committee, Santa Anna is not even a Mexican citizen; and if to the official announcement, he is the first citizen of the Republic!

Foreign.

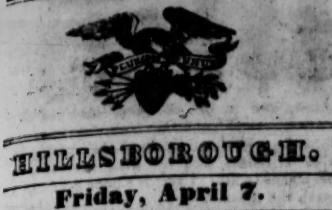
The royal palace at Naples was completely destroyed by fire in the beginning of February. The spread of the flames was so rapid that it was with difficulty the Prince of Syracuse could be rescued. He was taken fainting from his bed.

The fort of Cassala, at Bona, was destroyed by the explosion of the magazine on the 30th of January, and 105 officers and men were killed, and 188 wounded, by the disaster. The officer commanding, Captain Bernard, was, with his wife, among the victims. The commander of the station, General Trezel, had made a report to the Minister of War at Paris, from which it would appear to have resulted from some unexplained cause, a sergeant and an artillery soldier being, at the moment of the explosion, in the magazine, with a close lantern.

The earthquake of which we had information some days ago, by an arrival from Smyrna at Boston, is said to have destroyed the city of Jaffa—the ancient Joppa—and buried thirteen thousand of its inhabitants among the ruins. Jaffa had not been heard from when the Boston vessel left Smyrna, nor had Jerusalem. If Jaffa has been destroyed, it is scarcely to be thought that Jerusalem has escaped, the distance being considerably less than a day's journey on horseback.

On Monday five London missionaries, from the Foreign Mission Society, left for different parts of Asia. Three of them are destined for a mission to Siam, and two for China. They will embark at Hove. Two others, from the congregation of St. Lazare, have also left for China.

A law is proposed in Belgium, which is enacted and carried into rigid execution, will render duelling a losing business in that kingdom. The penalty in case of death, is to be ten years imprisonment, and ten thousand dollars fine on the part of the survivor, and twenty years prison of civil and military rights.



HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, April 7.

The publication of this number of the *Recorder* has been delayed in consequence of an accident which has disabled one of our hands.

We learn from the Standard that William H. Haywood, esq. of Raleigh, has declined the appointment recently tendered to him, of Charge de Affaires to Belgium.

William D. Moseley, esq. is announced in the Newbern Sentinel as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.

The Hon. Baile Peyton, of Tennessee, having declined a re-election to Congress, has been nominated as a candidate for Governor of the state. Newton Cannon, the present Governor, is also a candidate for the same office.

The Cape Fear Steam Saw Mill at Wilmington, owned by Mr. Robert H. Cowan, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th ultimo. It is not known how the fire originated. Loss estimated at 14,000 dollars—Insurance 7,000 dollars.

The Hon. ROBERT F. STRANZ has been appointed to deliver the annual address before the two literary societies of the University of this state at the next commencement.

Henry Swink, who at the fall term of the Superior Court of Rowan was convicted of murdering his wife, having been released a new trial by the Supreme Court, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday the 21st instant.

Priole, a slave, convicted at the last term of Cabarrus Superior Court of the murder of his master, was hung on the 17th ult. pursuant to sentence.

Bank of the United States.—The enemies of this institution in Pennsylvania, it appears, have been foiled in all their efforts to destroy it. The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the "mode, manner and means" by which the Bank obtained its charter, have made no report; both the majority and minority agree in acquitting the Bank, the members of the Legislature, and all others concerned, of any charge of bribery, corruption, or the use of any improper means in procuring the charter. It is also stated, that a resolution offered by Mr. Espy to authorize the judiciary committee to bring in a bill to repeal the charter of the "United States Bank," was rejected by a vote of 63 to 31.

Bowie Knives, &c.—Public opinion is manifesting itself in various ways against the prevailing custom of carrying about bowie knives, pistols, and other deadly weapons; a custom which, of late, has added greatly to the frequency of assassinations, manslaughter and violence in all parts of our country, and exhibits scenes that should disgrace even a nation of barbarians. The Grand Jury of Richland district, South Carolina, have taken up the matter as affording cause for serious alarm, and "recommend to the consideration of the next Legislature, the propriety of prohibiting the sale within the state, of bowie knives, and all weapons intended for concealment about the person, which are calculated for no use but to take life; to punish those who shall wear and keep concealed about their persons such weapons; and to declare manslaughter a capital offence, when perpetrated by them."

At New Orleans, at the last date, Cotton was selling at from 9 to 14½ cents.

Fayetteville, March 30

Cotton.—As we stated in our last, the Liverpool accounts to the 16th ult. produced a decline of prices in this market, from 9 to 11½, according to quality. Within a day or two further accounts to the 24th have been received, which being worse, has produced a further decline, say from 8½ to 11, which latter is as much as the best quality will now command.

Observer.

In addition to the Appropriations already noticed as having been made by Congress, at its late session, for the bene-

fit of North Carolina, we find on further examination the following items:

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Ocracoke inlet, twelve thousand and fifty dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, ten thousand dollars.

For opening a passage of fifty yards wide and seven feet deep, at low water, between the town of Beaufort and Pamlico sound, and for improving New river, in addition to two sums of five thousand dollars each, appropriated at the last session of Congress, for the harbor of Beaufort and New river, twenty thousand dollars.

Observer.

We learn from the Standard that William H. Haywood, esq. of Raleigh, has declined the appointment recently tendered to him, of Charge de Affaires to Belgium.

William D. Moseley, esq. is announced in the Newbern Sentinel as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.

The Hon. Baile Peyton, of Tennessee, having declined a re-election to Congress, has been nominated as a candidate for Governor of the state. Newton Cannon, the present Governor, is also a candidate for the same office.

The Cape Fear Steam Saw Mill at Wilmington, owned by Mr. Robert H. Cowan, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th ultimo. It is not known how the fire originated. Loss estimated at 14,000 dollars—Insurance 7,000 dollars.

The Hon. ROBERT F. STRANZ has been appointed to deliver the annual address before the two literary societies of the University of this state at the next commencement.

Henry Swink, who at the fall term of the Superior Court of Rowan was convicted of murdering his wife, having been released a new trial by the Supreme Court, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday the 21st instant.

Priole, a slave, convicted at the last term of Cabarrus Superior Court of the murder of his master, was hung on the 17th ult. pursuant to sentence.

Bank of the United States.—The enemies of this institution in Pennsylvania, it appears, have been foiled in all their efforts to destroy it. The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the "mode, manner and means" by which the Bank obtained its charter, have made no report; both the majority and minority agree in acquitting the Bank, the members of the Legislature, and all others concerned, of any charge of bribery, corruption, or the use of any improper means in procuring the charter. It is also stated, that a resolution offered by Mr. Espy to authorize the judiciary committee to bring in a bill to repeal the charter of the "United States Bank," was rejected by a vote of 63 to 31.

Bowie Knives, &c.—Public opinion is manifesting itself in various ways against the prevailing custom of carrying about bowie knives, pistols, and other deadly weapons; a custom which, of late, has added greatly to the frequency of assassinations, manslaughter and violence in all parts of our country, and exhibits scenes that should disgrace even a nation of barbarians. The Grand Jury of Richland district, South Carolina, have taken up the matter as affording cause for serious alarm, and "recommend to the consideration of the next Legislature, the propriety of prohibiting the sale within the state, of bowie knives, and all weapons intended for concealment about the person, which are calculated for no use but to take life; to punish those who shall wear and keep concealed about their persons such weapons; and to declare manslaughter a capital offence, when perpetrated by them."

At New Orleans, at the last date, Cotton was selling at from 9 to 14½ cents.

Fayetteville, March 30

Cotton.—As we stated in our last, the Liverpool accounts to the 16th ult. produced a decline of prices in this market, from 9 to 11½, according to quality. Within a day or two further accounts to the 24th have been received, which being worse, has produced a further decline, say from 8½ to 11, which latter is as much as the best quality will now command.

Observer.

In addition to the Appropriations already noticed as having been made by Congress, at its late session, for the bene-

fit of North Carolina, we find on further examination the following items:

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Ocracoke inlet, twelve thousand and fifty dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, ten thousand dollars.

For opening a passage of fifty yards wide and seven feet deep, at low water, between the town of Beaufort and Pamlico sound, and for improving New river, in addition to two sums of five thousand dollars each, appropriated at the last session of Congress, for the harbor of Beaufort and New river, twenty thousand dollars.

Observer.

We learn from the Standard that William H. Haywood, esq. of Raleigh, has declined the appointment recently tendered to him, of Charge de Affaires to Belgium.

William D. Moseley, esq. is announced in the Newbern Sentinel as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.

The Hon. Baile Peyton, of Tennessee, having declined a re-election to Congress, has been nominated as a candidate for Governor of the state. Newton Cannon, the present Governor, is also a candidate for the same office.

The Cape Fear Steam Saw Mill at Wilmington, owned by Mr. Robert H. Cowan, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th ultimo. It is not known how the fire originated. Loss estimated at 14,000 dollars—Insurance 7,000 dollars.

The Hon. ROBERT F. STRANZ has been appointed to deliver the annual address before the two literary societies of the University of this state at the next commencement.

Henry Swink, who at the fall term of the Superior Court of Rowan was convicted of murdering his wife, having been released a new trial by the Supreme Court, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday the 21st instant.

Priole, a slave, convicted at the last term of Cabarrus Superior Court of the murder of his master, was hung on the 17th ult. pursuant to sentence.

Bank of the United States.—The enemies of this institution in Pennsylvania, it appears, have been foiled in all their efforts to destroy it. The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the "mode, manner and means" by which the Bank obtained its charter, have made no report; both the majority and minority agree in acquitting the Bank, the members of the Legislature, and all others concerned, of any charge of bribery, corruption, or the use of any improper means in procuring the charter. It is also stated, that a resolution offered by Mr. Espy to authorize the judiciary committee to bring in a bill to repeal the charter of the "United States Bank," was rejected by a vote of 63 to 31.

Bowie Knives, &c.—Public opinion is manifesting itself in various ways against the prevailing custom of carrying about bowie knives, pistols, and other deadly weapons; a custom which, of late, has added greatly to the frequency of assassinations, manslaughter and violence in all parts of our country, and exhibits scenes that should disgrace even a nation of barbarians. The Grand Jury of Richland district, South Carolina, have taken up the matter as affording cause for serious alarm, and "recommend to the consideration of the next Legislature, the propriety of prohibiting the sale within the state, of bowie knives, and all weapons intended for concealment about the person, which are calculated for no use but to take life; to punish those who shall wear and keep concealed about their persons such weapons; and to declare manslaughter a capital offence, when perpetrated by them."

At New Orleans, at the last date, Cotton was selling at from 9 to 14½ cents.

Fayetteville, March 30

Cotton.—As we stated in our last, the Liverpool accounts to the 16th ult. produced a decline of prices in this market, from 9 to 11½, according to quality. Within a day or two further accounts to the 24th have been received, which being worse, has produced a further decline, say from 8½ to 11, which latter is as much as the best quality will now command.

Observer.

In addition to the Appropriations already noticed as having been made by Congress, at its late session, for the bene-

fit of North Carolina, we find on further examination the following items:

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Ocracoke inlet, twelve thousand and fifty dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, ten thousand dollars.

For opening a passage of fifty yards wide and seven feet deep, at low water, between the town of Beaufort and Pamlico sound, and for improving New river, in addition to two sums of five thousand dollars each, appropriated at the last session of Congress, for the harbor of Beaufort and New river, twenty thousand dollars.

Observer.

We learn from the Standard that William H. Haywood, esq. of Raleigh, has declined the appointment recently tendered to him, of Charge de Affaires to Belgium.

William D. Moseley, esq. is announced in the Newbern Sentinel as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.

The Hon. Baile Peyton, of Tennessee, having declined a re-election to Congress, has been nominated as a candidate for Governor of the state. Newton Cannon, the present Governor, is also a candidate for the same office.

The Cape Fear Steam Saw Mill at Wilmington, owned by Mr. Robert H. Cowan, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th ultimo. It is not known how the fire originated. Loss estimated at 14,000 dollars—Insurance 7,000 dollars.

The Hon. ROBERT F. STRANZ has been appointed to deliver the annual address before the two literary societies of the University of this state at the next commencement.

Henry Swink, who at the fall term of the Superior Court of Rowan was convicted of murdering his wife, having been released a new trial by the Supreme Court, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday the 21st instant.

Priole, a slave, convicted at the last term of Cabarrus Superior Court of the murder of his master, was hung on the 17th ult. pursuant to sentence.

Bank of the United States.—The enemies of this institution in Pennsylvania, it appears, have been foiled in all their efforts to destroy it. The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the "mode, manner and means" by which the Bank obtained its charter, have made no report; both the majority and minority agree in acquitting the Bank, the members of the Legislature, and all others concerned, of any charge of bribery, corruption, or the use of any improper means in procuring the charter. It is also stated, that a resolution offered by Mr. Espy to authorize the judiciary committee to bring in a bill to repeal the charter of the "United States Bank," was rejected by a vote of 63 to 31.

Bowie Knives, &c.—Public opinion is manifesting itself in various ways against the prevailing custom of carrying about bowie knives, pistols, and other deadly weapons; a custom which, of late, has added greatly to the frequency of assassinations, manslaughter and violence in all parts of our country, and exhibits scenes that should disgrace even a nation of barbarians. The Grand Jury of Richland district, South Carolina, have taken up the matter as affording cause for serious alarm, and "recommend to the consideration of the next Legislature, the propriety of prohibiting the sale within the state, of bowie knives, and all weapons intended for concealment about the person, which are calculated for no use but to take life; to punish those who shall wear and keep concealed about their persons such weapons; and to declare manslaughter a capital offence, when perpetrated by them."

At New Orleans, at the last date, Cotton was selling at from 9 to 14½ cents.

Fayetteville, March 30

Cotton.—As we stated in our last, the Liverpool accounts to the 16th ult. produced a decline of prices in this market, from 9 to 11½, according to quality. Within a day or two further accounts to the 24th have been received, which being worse, has produced a further decline, say from 8½ to 11, which latter is as much as the best quality will now command.

Observer.

In addition to the Appropriations already noticed as having been made by Congress, at its late session, for the bene-

fit of North Carolina, we find on further examination the following items:

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Ocracoke inlet, twelve thousand and fifty dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, ten thousand dollars.

For opening a passage of fifty yards wide and seven feet deep, at low water, between the town of Beaufort and Pamlico sound, and for improving New river, in addition to two sums of five thousand dollars each, appropriated at the last session of Congress, for the harbor of Beaufort and New river, twenty thousand dollars.

Observer.

We learn from the Standard that William H. Haywood, esq. of Raleigh, has declined the appointment recently tendered to him, of Charge de Affaires to Belgium.

William D. Moseley, esq. is announced in the Newbern Sentinel as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.

The Hon. Baile Peyton, of Tennessee, having declined a re-election to Congress, has been nominated as a candidate for Governor of the state. Newton Cannon, the present Governor, is also a candidate for the same office.

The Cape Fear Steam Saw Mill at Wilmington, owned by Mr. Robert H. Cowan, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th ultimo. It is not known how the fire originated. Loss estimated at 14,000 dollars—Insurance 7,000 dollars.

The Hon. ROBERT F. STRANZ has been appointed to deliver the annual address before the two literary societies of the University of this state at the next commencement.

Henry Swink, who at the fall term of the Superior Court of Rowan was convicted of murdering his wife, having been released a new trial by the Supreme Court, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday the 21st instant.

Priole, a slave, convicted at the last term of Cabarrus Superior Court of the murder of his master, was hung on the 17th ult. pursuant to sentence.

Bank of the United States.—The enemies of this institution in Pennsylvania, it appears, have been foiled in all their efforts to destroy it. The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the "mode, manner and means" by which the Bank obtained its charter, have made no report; both the majority and minority agree in acquitting the Bank, the members of the Legislature, and all others concerned, of any charge of bribery, corruption, or the use of any improper means in procuring the charter. It is also stated, that a resolution offered by Mr. Espy to authorize the judiciary committee to bring in a bill to repeal the charter of the "United States Bank," was rejected by a vote of 63 to 31.

Bowie Knives, &c.—Public opinion is manifesting itself in various ways against the prevailing custom of carrying about bowie knives, pistols, and other deadly weapons; a custom which, of late, has added greatly to the frequency of assassinations, manslaughter and violence in all parts of our country, and exhibits scenes that should disgrace even a nation of barbarians. The Grand Jury of Richland district, South Carolina, have taken up the matter as affording cause for serious alarm, and "recommend to the consideration of the next Legislature, the propriety of prohibiting the sale within the state, of bowie knives, and all weapons intended for concealment about the person, which are calculated for no use but to take life; to punish those who shall wear and keep concealed about their persons such weapons; and to declare manslaughter a capital offence, when perpetrated by them."

At New Orleans, at the last date, Cotton was selling at from 9 to 14½ cents.

Fayetteville, March 30

Cotton.—As we stated in our last, the Liverpool accounts to the 16th ult. produced a decline of prices in this market, from 9 to 11½, according to quality. Within a day or two further accounts to the 24th have been received, which being worse, has produced a further decline, say from 8½ to 11, which latter is as much as the best quality will now command.

Observer.

In addition to the Appropriations already noticed as having been made by Congress, at its late session, for the bene-

fit of North Carolina, we find on further examination the following items:

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Ocracoke inlet, twelve thousand and fifty dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, ten thousand dollars.

For opening a passage of fifty yards wide and seven feet deep, at low water, between the town of Beaufort and Pamlico sound, and for improving New river, in addition to two sums of five thousand dollars each, appropriated at the last session of Congress, for the harbor of Beaufort and New river, twenty thousand dollars.

Observer.

We learn from the Standard that William H. Haywood, esq. of Raleigh, has declined the appointment recently tendered to him, of Charge de Affaires to Belgium.

William D. Moseley, esq. is announced in the Newbern Sentinel as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.

The Hon. Baile Peyton, of Tennessee, having declined a re-election to Congress, has been nominated as a candidate for Governor of the state. Newton Cannon, the present Governor, is also a candidate for the same office.

The Cape Fear Steam Saw Mill at Wilmington, owned by Mr. Robert H. Cowan, was destroyed by fire on the morning

From *Flowers of Loveliness*, for 1837.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLEY.

THE WILD GERANIUM.

Simplic, wild, Geranium flower!
I will twine a wreath of thee;
Spell to cheer life's latest hour!
Type of fervent Piety!

When all other wreaths are wither'd,
Trampled down, and cast away;
Blest is he who early gather'd
Blossoms that will ne'er decay.

What is he—presumptuous Scoffer!
Who disdains each holy creed?

In exchange what doth he offer?
Whither doth the Sceptic lead?

Were he right, why undeceive us,
When we grasp that simple wreath?

Spurning that—he can but give us
An eternity of death!

Were he right, and we in error,
Still our Faith is Virtue's guide;

It is wrong—we turn in terror
From the penalty of Pride!

Turn we, with a happier feeling,
To the Mother, meek and mild;

Humble, kneeling, and appealing
For a blessing on her child.

From the New York Mirror.

THE BURNING SHIP AND THE SIGNAL GUNS.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

I remember an occurrence connected with one of the voyages which I made across the Atlantic, which exhibited, by fearful example, how potent an ally the imagination may become to the conscience in its persecution of the guilty.

Late in the autumn of 18—, I happened to be in the southern part of the United States, when some affairs of importance required my speedy appearance in Italy. The delay which would have occurred by coming to New York to embark, and the inconvenience of travelling by land at that season, induced me to engage a passage at once in a vessel which was about to sail from Charleston, laden with cotton for Marseilles. The ship was commanded by Captain S., who was also the owner of the cargo.

Without any note-way occurrence, we had arrived within a few days' sail of the coast of Spain, when we spoke a ship which had just come from Marseilles; the vessels exchanged the latest papers of their respective countries, and went on again in their several courses. When the French gazettes were opened within our ship, our captain read with unexampled delight, that so small was the supply of cotton in that market and so strong the demand for it, that the next vessel which arrived with a freight of it might command almost any price which the avarice of the owner should dictate. The wind, which had been for some days setting a little toward the south, was at this time getting round to the east, and promised to bring us without delay directly to the Mediterranean. The captain perceived that, by availing himself to the utmost of this freshening breeze, he might pretty certainly realize a splendid fortune; a consideration which, as he had for years struggled with little success in the pursuit of wealth, filled him with the most enthusiastic joy. Every sail was expanded to the wind, and we advanced with the greatest rapidity.

On the following morning a light was descended to the west, apparently directly in the course which we were making; as we proceeded briskly, however, it fell considerably to the south of us, and we perceived that it was a ship on fire. The light increased every moment, and the signal guns fell upon our ear with distressing rapidity. The captain was at this time pacing the deck, as he had done almost constantly since the intelligence had reached him from the passing vessel; for the restlessness of expectation scarcely allowed him to repose a moment. His eyes were directed resolutely toward the north; and though the light now glared un-humane, and the frequent shots could not be unheard, and the commotion and exclamation of the passengers could not be unnoticed—his glance never fell upon the object which engrossed all others.

After a few moments of intense wonder and excitement among the passengers and crew at the silence of the captain, the steersman called to him and asked if, he should not turn out to the distressed vessel; but the other rudely ordered him to attend to his own concerns. A little while after, at the solicitation of the whole company on board, I went up to the captain and said to him that I deemed it my duty to inform him that the universal desire of his crew was that relief should be given to the burning ship. He replied with great agitation that the vessel could not be saved, and that he should only lose the wind; and immediately went down to the cabin and locked the door. He was a kind-hearted man by nature, and on ordinary occasions few would have taken greater trouble to benefit a fellow-being. But the prospect of riches was too much for his virtue, the hope of great gain devoured all the better feelings of his nature, and made his heart as hard as a stone. If his mother had shrieked

from the flames I do not believe he would have turned from his course.

The crew, in this condition of things, had nothing to do but to lament the master's cruelty, and to submit to it. They watched the fiery mass, conscious that a large company of their brethren was perishing within their sight, who, by their efforts, might probably be saved. It was not for several hours that the captain appeared again upon the deck, and from his appearance then I imagine that the conflict during his solitude must have been severe and trying. I stood near him as he came up. His face had a rigid, yet anxious look; the countenance of a man who braved, yet feared some shock. His back was turned to the quarter from which we came, and in that position he addressed to me calmly some indifferent observations. While the conversation went on, he cast frequent and hurried glances to the south and east till his eye had swept the whole horizon, and he had satisfied himself that the ship was no longer in view; he then turned fully round, and with an affected gaiety, but a real uneasiness which was apparent in the random character of his remarks, drew out his glass, and having, by a long and scrutinizing examination, satisfied his fears, at length recovered his composure.

When we reached our destination, I found a ship just preparing to sail for Florence, and I took my passage, leaving the captain to dispose of his cargo at his pleasure. About eight months after this, when I had almost forgotten the occurrence, I was sitting in the private parlor of a London Hotel, when a letter was put into my hands from Captain S. It stated that the writer was in the city, had heard of my arrival, and would esteem it a very great kindness if I would visit him at my earliest leisure; my coming would be of the utmost importance to himself and others; his servant, it added, waited to show him the way. I immediately set out to comply with the request.

Upon entering the room I was shocked at the change which had taken place in his appearance. He was thin, pale and haggard, with a wildness of eye that almost indicated that his reason was unsettled. He testified much joy at seeing me, and desiring me to be seated, began his communication.

"I have taken the liberty," said he, "of desiring your company at this time, because you are the only person in London to whom I can venture to make application; and I am going to lay upon you a commission, to which I am sure you will not object. The circumstances of your voyage to Marseilles will occur to you without my repeating them. I sold my cargo upon the most advantageous terms; and was rendered at once a rich man. The possession of wealth was new to me, and its enjoyment, in my case, added to its usual gratification the charm of novelty. In the capital of Paris I spent many weeks of the highest pleasure, until one day on entering a *cafe* I took up a gazette, and my eyes fell upon an account of an awful burning of H. B. M. ship —. The announcement fell upon me like the bolt of heaven. My heart beat and my frame shivered; but I read every word of the article. The vessel which I passed the day before had seen the light from a great distance and immediately put back to render assistance, but arrived too late to rescue more than two of the crew. They reported that a vessel passed to the north of them within half an hour's sail, but paid no regard for the repeated signals; upon the commander of that ship, the article concluded, must rest the loss of two hundred persons.

"My peace of mind was gone for ever. My ingenuity could devise no sophistry which suggested comfort. Wherever I went that day I was haunted by remorse. I retired to bed that I might forget in sleep the tortures of the day; but a terrific dream brought before my mind the whole scene of the conflagration, with the roar of the signal guns. I awoke with horror. Thrice on the same night did I compose myself to sleep, and thrice was I awoken by the repetition of the dream. For many hours on the succeeding day my spirits were shockingly depressed, but the gay company which I frequented gradually restored me to serenity, and by night I was tolerably composed. But the evening again brought terror; the same vision rushed upon my mind and racked it to agony whenever I fell into a slumber. Perceiving that if I yielded to this band of tormentors I should quickly be maddened by suffering, I resolved to struggle with remorse, and to harden my heart against conscience. I succeeded always, when awake, in mastering my emotion, but no power on earth could shield me from the torment of sleep. Imagining at length that the prostrate position of my bed might be one cause of the vividness of my dreams, I took the resolution of sleeping upright in a chair, while my servant watched by me. But no sooner did my head drop upon my breast in incipient slumber, than the fire again tortured my brain, the booming guns again rang upon my inward ear. I sought all directions, I wandered over Europe, seeking to relieve myself from the dominion of this fantasy by perpetual change of sights and succession of sounds, but in vain. Daily the horrid picture more and more enslaved my imagination, until at length even in waking, while my eye rested on vacancy, a burning ship was painted in the air, and with my wakening ears I heard the eternal guns. The

horror has absorbed my being. I am separated by a circle of fire from the world; I breathe the stifling air of hell. Even now I see nothing but the wide sea, and the incessant flame upon it; I hear now the agonizing signals boom! boom!"

The unfortunate man paused for a moment, and upon human face never saw I yet such anguish. In a few minutes he resumed his account.

"This must soon end. The purpose for which I have sent for you is briefly told. The whole sum of money which I gained by my ship's cargo is in the Bank of England. I shall order in my will that every cent of it shall obey your disposal. I wish you to discover the families of those who perished in this vessel; you will learn their names by inquiring at the admiralty. Distribute to them every cent of this money. You will not deny the last request of a dying man; promise me that you will faithfully perform my wish."

I gave him the promise which he desired, and left him.

That night Capt. S. took poison.

Orange Presbytery will meet in Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 19th of April.

NOTICE.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

March 30. 63—

For Sale,

LINSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FA

MILY FLOUR.

CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX

SEED. O. F. LONG & Co.

March 2. 4m—

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware,

Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 6. 35—

EQUITY SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1837.

IN pursuance of a decree in Equity, made at March term 1837, I shall sell on the premises of the late Jane Taylor, deceased, on Flat River in said county, on Tuesday the 18th of April next, on credits of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, in equal instalments, the TRACT OF LAND OF 200 ACRES, upon which said Jane late resided.

ORFORD MOIZE,

Commissioner.

March 16. 61—4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of JOSEPH FREELAND, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of recovery.

J. J. FREELAND, Es'r.

March 16. 61—3w

WALDIE'S OMNIBUS.

Another Work by Wraxall.

ANECDOTES OF FOREIGN COURTS.

ON Friday, March 18th, will be published in Waldie's Literary Omnibus, a third work by Sir N. W. Wraxall, entitled, "Memoirs and Private Anecdotes of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna." This work has never been reprinted in America.

From the *London Monthly Review*.

"The style is clear and polished, without other ornament than what naturally occurs.—We shall only add that they abound throughout with enlivening anecdote, and that the reader's taste and attention will be amply rewarded, whether his search be for information or amusement."

The whole of the early numbers of Waldie's Literary Omnibus being exhausted, an extra edition will be commenced on the 18th inst., from which date new subscribers who give early notice will be supplied.

Priez for a single copy for twelve months three dollars, two copies for five dollars, five copies for ten dollars. It is the cheapest periodical now printed in America, and the postage is that of a newspaper.

A. WALDIE,

46 Carpenter street, rear of the Arcade,

Philadelphia.

March 16. 61—

Comprehensive Commentary

SUBSCRIBERS to this work in Orange and the adjoining counties, can be supplied by applying to the Rev. ROBERT BURWELL, Hillsborough. The first and second volumes are now ready for delivery.

This Work is highly recommended by ministers of various denominations, and is emphatically "A Comprehensive Commentary." Those who wish to purchase can apply as above.

March 23. 63—2w

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GODS.

OSMOND F. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

Goods will be given in exchange for every description of Country-made Cloth,

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40—

LINE OF PACKETS To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take measurement

Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, Proprietor, WILKINS & BELDEN.

Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8. 35—

FARMER'S HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken that well-known stand in the town of Hillsborough, THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict attention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. His charges will be as moderate as any other establishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.

February 21. 55—

The Raleigh Star and Greensborough Telescope will insert the above three months, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

November 24. 45—

BACON.

40,000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, and 3000 Pounds LARD.

For sale by A. PARKS.

March 2. 55—

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder, who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.

November 24. 45—

YEMEN.

This celebrated Arabian Horse will stand the next season at my stable on Stoney Creek, in Orange county. Terms will be made known in due time.

JAMES MOORE.

February 1. 55—</p